BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Physician and Section 1.

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Eogland; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopsedic Institution of Manchesier, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis

Norpolk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobins soems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Sinkins, M. D.

Six: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, Engaged and the United States. There been also pleased

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

PETERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobin in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacl which I used, and found them of great assistant

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

8734 cents.

Ottoman Poplins, mixed, plaid, and striped.

1,500 yards Hoyle's English Prints, at 10 cents, usual

price 12½ cents.

2,006 yards superior plaid and plain De Bages, at 12½, yorth 18 cents.

1,500 yards rich new etyle figured De Laines, at 12½, richly worth 18 cents.

180 Ladies' white and colored Corsets, at \$1, usual price \$1.25.

price \$1.25.

chiefs, at 6½, 10, and 12½ cents.
20 dozen Ladies fine white Lama Wool Hose, at 25 cents, usual price 50 cents.
20 dozen Ladies hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs,

at 25, richly worth 31 cents, Ladies' good Kid Gloves from 37% cents up. Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, and Towels, great

349 Seventh street, third door below the Northern Liberty Market.

H. LYLES.

FOR SALE.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855.

EDWAD STUBBS,
Of Department of State.

THE WEERLY AMERICAN

TILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, on paper the size of the National
elligencer. It will contain twenty-sight columns
nost interesting, recy matter; the latest news up
the day of publication; the speeches of Mesers.

It and Ellis on the trial of innocent man for
ged riot on the first day of June last—a day
racterized by a Democrat as "Bloody Menday,"
and destined to figure in the history of these
es, and to hand down to future generations the
ness of the getters up of the bloody drama, and to
not them out as secret plotters against the peace
ociety and against the lives and liberties of the
sens of Washington.

ingle subscribers \$2, Clubs \$1.50 per annum. PLATFORM
Of the American Party, adopted at the session of the
National Council, June 2, 1857.

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed
to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary
struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their decoendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the
independence, and the union of these States.
2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as
be palladium of our civil and religious liberties,
and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

stranger of T

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN

VISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Speciacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the contavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the fill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating howmany inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 513
Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ences given to many who have derived the greates ease and comfort from his glasses.

he palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

Sd. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all state, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference te all others: nevertheless,

4 th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political ste on, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and mainter ance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fratornal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual states, and non-intervention by each State, with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-lorn and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to r gulate their demestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any nich Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of tholding political office.

9th. A change

or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization.

with A change in the laws of naturalization; making a continued residence of two properties, of all not hereinbefore provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon overshores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of those sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these labels than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Leus, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office." strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 3 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Fraderick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New

York.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 5.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15, p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern For the South, via trange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central ads, cars leave Alexandria the Virginia Central at 71/2 a. m. and 81/2

Stages from Washington.

[H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.]

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 614 a. m.

For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 614 a. m. places, and from opticians recoming in France, Engcount of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased
with your remarks and directions on the treatment
of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwall,
Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

For Fort robacco, and, leave Thesday, Thursday, nol Saturday at 6½ a. m. For Upper Mariboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m. For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m. For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saintday at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m.,
departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays)
and arrives at 6 a. m.
Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3½ p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.
First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives estern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5

which I used, and found them of great assistants to my decaying vision; and my epinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. MAY. p. m. Northwestern Maii closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ as m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Tor Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Tuesday, and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Unner Mariboro? Mail closes Market Mariesday Mail Closes Mariesday, Mail closes at 3 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from S a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except to Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and rom 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed)

(Signed)
JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New Aork with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mobie, and intermediate points, including all the seaboard cities.

Western Telegraph Description

THE UNDERSIGNED, INTENDING TO REmove to the west, offers the stock and fixtures
of his Cigar and Tobacco Store for sale. This is
one of the best stands in the city, being located on
Seventh street, and in its most business part. For
further particulars inquire at No. 398, corner of
Seventh and H streets, of Western Te' graph, Pennsylvania Avenue, be-tween Sixth an 1 Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and intermediate points con-necting with all the Western and Northwestern

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

Of all disease, the first great cause Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT: When a CURE is guaranteed

IN ALL STAGES OF SECRET DISEASES.

self-Abuse, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Ppliptic Fits, St. Vita's Dance, and all Diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs.

remate irregularities and all improper discharges from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has buffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without odor, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During twenty years of practice, I have rescued from the jaws of Death, many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and most speedy cure. Secret diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of consumption. Scrofula and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family, as a permanent cure is scarcely ever effected, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the diseases but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which with the disease, hastens the sufferer into rapid consumption.

But should the disease and the treatment of seases. WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which betth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

fallest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self-Abuse that a permanent and speedy cure, can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices, my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

ca, and are equally as destitute of any knowledge medica, and are equally as destitute of any knowledge of the human system, having one object only in view, and that to make money regardless of consequences. Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by twenty years of practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by nations, communicating their systems have better patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS J. SUMMERVILLE, M. D.,

BOX No. 58. Office, No. 1131 Filbert St., Old No. 109, BELOW TWELFTH, PHILADELPHIA



FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their cultrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 40 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large pro-

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS NOW OPEN. The subscriber would invite attention to the following New Goods:

Paris printed Merinoes and Wool De Laines, very rich styles, extra cheap.

Fine Black and Fancy Colored Wool De Laines, at 271/conts.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement, will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This, Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Gh.rch as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

Teacher.
For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms. Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance. For Circulars, and other particulars, address H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C. Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

MARBLE MANTELS.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

Large lot Swiss and Cambric Collars.

Large lot Cambric and Swiss Flouncings, unusually cheap.

Handsome Sleeves and Collars in sets.

Black Crape Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Persons in want of Dry Goods should not fail to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I am confident by so doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT. ARBLEWORKS.—The Subscriber
begg leave to inform his friends and the public that he has increased his stock of Marble Mantels, comprising Sienna, Brockedelia, Spanish, Egyptian vein, Italian, and Black Marble, richly carved and plain, of the best quality, newest style, and superior lines, which he offers for sale low for cash.

Also, 20 Marble Monuments, Tombs, and Headstone Slabs; Eastern Marble for window-sills, lintels, steps, and platforms; Marble tile, counter, and table tops; Scapstone; Calcined plaster, \$3 per barrel.

Also on hand a large lot of Connecticut Brown Stone, New York Flags and steps, suitable for building purposes.

ing preposes.

He invites the attention of builders and others to

his s tock, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders.

WM. RUTHERFORD,

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISEASES of the LUNGS and THROAT

CAN BE *CURED BY INHALATION.

WHICH CONVEYS THE REMEDIES TO THE

gans.

Such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the face, Pain in the back and head, Female irregularities and all improper discharges from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated however, the sexes of the sexes

with the disease, nastens the same aunption.

But should the disease and the treatment not cause death speedily and the victim marries, the disease is cutailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in Scrofula, Tetter, Uleers, Eruptions and other affections of the Skin, Eyes, Throat and Lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early crava.

SELF-ABUSE is another formidable enemy to SFLF-ABUSE is another formidable enemy to bealth, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system drawing its thousands of victims through a lew years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the Nerrous System, rapidly wastes away that energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of

tices, my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Medicines, for there are so many ingenious snares in the columns of the public prints to catch and rob the unwary sufferers, that millions have their constitutions ruined by the vile compounds of quack doctors, or the equally poisonous nostrums vended as "Patent Medicines." I have carefully analyzed many of the so-called Patent Medicines and find that nearly all of them contain Corrosive Sublimate, which is one of the strongest preparations of mercury, and a deadly poison, which, instead of curing the disease, disables the system for life.

Three-fourths of the patent nostrums now in use are put up by unprincipled and ignorant persons who do not, understand even the alphabet of the materia medica, and are equally as destitute of any knowledge

BOX No. 58. Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109, BELOW TWELFTH, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ADDRESS

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,

G. HYATT has just opened, from the recent auction sales, a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at very nd winter bry Goods of every description of the control of the con

Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.

Bargains in Bonnets and Ribbons.

Bargains in all-wool Plaids and Ducals.

Bargains in Prints and Ginghams.

Bargains in Merinoes and Coburg Cloths.

Bargains in Irish Linens and Shirting Cottons.

Bargains in Flannels and Blankets.

Bargains in Cloths. Cassipares and Satingtons.

Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets. Bargains in Undershirts and Drawers. Bargains in Embroideries of every description. Remember, Ladies, the place for Bargains is at R. G. HYATTS, No. 349 Seventh street, third door

below the Northern Liberty Market.

ISLAND PERIODICAL, STATIONERY, AND

Near the corner of Seventh st. and Maryland av

VARIETY STORE,

THE citizens of the Seventh Ward and the public

THE citizens of the Seventh Ward and the public generally are respectfully informed that a complete assortment of the leading Monthly and Weekly Papers, Writing Paper, Letter Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, and Pencils, together with School and Miscellaneous Books, are kept for sale at the above store; also a variety of fancy articles, such as Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Ladies' Hoops, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Spool Cotton, Penknives, Seissors, Looking Glasses, Porte Monaies, Children's Toys, Cigars and Tobacco of the best quality, &c., &c., which are offered at the usual city prices for casb.

Among the Periodicals are—Harper's Magazine, Putnam's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Family Magazine, Putnam's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Family Magazine, New York Ledger, New York Mercury, Boston Pilot, Saturday Evening Post, Waverly Magazine, Harpers' Weekly, Irish News, and Freeman's Journal; also, the daily morning and evening papers of Washington; all of which will be regularly on hand as early as elsewhere in the city. Persons desiring it can have their papers delivered promptly at their residences or places of business, as they may direct. A liberal share of patronage from the public is respectfully as-licited.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to attend to

respectfully selicited.

N. B.—The subscriber continues to attend to Bounty Land, Pension, and other Claims against the Government. Deeds of Trust, Bills of Sale, Releases, and other writing, done in legal and satisfactory style. His office is in immediate connexion with the above store, where all calls for such business will be promptly attended to.

JOHN E. BAKER General Agent. J. M. BURKE, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington City, D. C. P. S.—Repairing done in the most neat and sub-WELCH & WILSON,

MERCHANT TAILORS. One door east of Bank of Commerce, Georgetown D.C. JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at the Office of

"THE AMERICAN." T. K. GRAY

FASHIONABLE TAILOR D Street, one door west of National Intelligencer Office, Washington, D. C.

At the Commencement of the Rutgers Female In stitute July 10, the first prize for composition was awarded to the writer of the following poem. THE SPELL OF A GENTLE WORD.

BY MARGARET), BURWELL, Twas night, and the cool and perfumed breeze, Breath'd soft 'mid the boughs of the waving trees, Or low to the wild wood-flowers it sight'd. While the tiny buds to its tones replied; But when the gay music of fairy glee, In the clear, calm midnight rose merrily, And a thousand glancing beings of air, Like countless gems held their revels there, It fied from the woods and the flowers away. And still the interval of the still the stil And stole to a silent room, wherelay dying girl!-

Her mournful eyes
Look'd out from their tears on the dark'ning skies.
Where a single star in its glory shone.
Like a haughty heart, bereft and lone.
Round the marble brow waved the clust'ring lair.
And the tiny hands were clasp'd in prayer;
She spoke, and each low and trembling word
Was sad as the wail of the widow'd bird.

cavities in the lungs, through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, her's the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than the per sect. for the Langs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this feaful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a crreet calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages, it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the immediate. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, novertheless in acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administered without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning graw will "Oh! sweet is the spell that the zephyr flings "Oh! sweet is the spell that the zephyr flings As it sweeps o'er the wild harp's silvery strings; And soft is the murmur'd minstrelsy Of the flashing waves of the summer sea; And the rain drops breathe, as they near the earth, A gladsome chorus of joy and mirth; The blue-bells ring ever in tones of glee, And a pleazand sound bath the humming bee; And though strangely sad is the spirit's sigh. And though strangely sad is the spirit's sigh. When the crimson clouds leave the evening sky, Yet when the sunbeams burst on the sleeping flow. With visions of streamlets and fragrant bowers. With a flush of joy on their petals bright, They ope with a chorus of wild delight. The gem that gleams on the velvet vest, That shelters each slumbering floweret's breast, And has whisper'd all night of its home on high, Where its sisters dwell in the beaming sky, Takes a sweeter tone when the dawning day Bids it leave the earth on its heavenward way; The dancing brook murmurs a joyous tale. Bids it leave the earth on its heavenward way;
The dancing brook murmurs a joyous tale,
Of the leafy wood and mossy vale;
And have you not heard, when the shades of night
Hung dark o'er the earth, and the stars were bright Hung dark o'er the earth, and the stars were bright A soft, sweet tone like the violet's song. Or the lay of the waves as they glide along? But no! it is sweeter than they, by far, "Tis the spirit-strain of some wand'ring star. But softer than music of star or lea, Than dew drops' murmur, or hum of the bee. Than the tale of the brook, or the song of the bird, Is the mystic spell of a gentle word. It falls on the heart as the summer shower. On the fading leaves of the thirsting Blower; Like a beam of hope, with its cheering ray, It lightens the gloom of life's dreary way: And when the darkness of death draws near, And the spirit shrinks with a nameless fear, It tells the soul of a radiant shore, Where sorrow and signing are known no more. there sorrow and signing are known no more But I am alone;—no loved one is nigh To bend kindly o'er me and pray e'er I die; I hear the clear song of the joyous bird, But I listen in vain for one gentle word."

Then an aged man with his locks of snow, Press'd an earnest kiss on her fever'd brow; She had knelt with him oft at the hour of prayer. In her childhood's home, when the world seem'd ka. And a thousand flowers on her path were shed;— But now, when they all were faded and dead, And her heart was sad, and her soul most drear, And death hover'd o'er her, he only was near.' "My child!"—he said—"though none o'er thee m

weep, Fear not, for the angels a vigil shall keep By thy lowly grave, and a requiem sing For the bud that died in its blossoming on star that is shining so brightly above Would tell thee a tale of God's merciful love; For e'en as it glows through the darkness of night Thy spirit shall beam in the land of light; Thy mother, my dear one, awaits thee on high, She would welcome her child to her home in the

'My mother!" she mu mur'd-a sweet smile play'd greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp. 'Mid the clustering curls of that low, pale brow, And breath'd on the cheek of stainless snow; But the dark eye was closed-the maiden ne'er stirr's Her spirit had passed with that gentle word

MISCELLANEOUS. THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Extract from a private letter of the Rec. C. J. Stewart, of the United States Nacy.

Paris, September 22, 1857. Uninterrupted travel for six weeks in Swit zerland and Germany has prevented me from giving you till now the particulars of my first interview with the Emperor, in which I know While still in Engyou will be interested. land, two months ago, I was aware that I had left Paris for the season, and would be a the Baths of Plombieres till he should make a visit that had been announced, with th Empress, to Queen Victoria at Osborne. was stated by the press that this would take place on the 25th of July; but on reaching Paris, on the 22d, I learned on good authority that he would certainly continue at least three days longer at the Baths, and determined to avail myself of the opportunity of an interview there. I set off the same evening for them. The journey is one of sixteen hours, twelve by railroad and four by diligence, and it was mid-day of the 234 before I reached my estination.

The only difficulty I foresaw in gaining access to his Majesty was that of communi-eating to him, in the absence of all diplomatic agency, the fact of my being in Plombieres Paris the etiquette of the Court in regard an audience is necessarily rigid; and the then very recently detected conspiracy against his life by Italian exiles, through the instrunentality of hired ruffians from abroad, had led approach to him by persons unknown to be watchfully guarded by his friends. Aware of this, Mr. Mason, the American Ambassador, whom I have an old friend and fellow stu lent in early life, kindly furnished me with letter of identification, rather than of intro duction, to M. Mocquard, Chief Secretary of the Imperial Cabinet. It contained no allusion my acquaintance with the Emperor, or to the object of my visit to Plombieres, but led to a call upon me by that gentleman so prompt that I had not had time to change my ress before his name was announced.

He soon recognized me as one who has seen in communication in America with his Majesty, and immediately said that he would lose no time, on being again summoned to the Cabinet, in informing him of my visit, and that I would doubtless hear from him. This I did, shortly afterwards, in an official invitation for dinner the same evening at the palace, followed by a call in person from General Fleury, Chief Equery and Aid-de-Camp in attendance.

Plombieres lies nestled in a little valley. amid the forest heights of the mountains the Vosges, in the eastern section of France The glen in which it is situated is so narrow as to allow room for a single street only along the bed of a brawling mountain stream. From this one or two others strike steeply up the sides of the hills on either hand. Imperial residence is in the centre of the with a terrace of the gardens, and opens upon on our way towards the woods, were alone, it. The house is scarcely large enough for a some yards in advance of the gentlemen of the

edite, and as liberty to obsvorse with unlaster-

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fimited suite, and its accommodations are extended wherever the formation of the ground will admit, by tented apartments of striped canvass, which stretch from it into the shrubbery, amid fountains and flower beds. These additions are tasteful and ornamental, shaded and cool, especially the largest, which communicates by a range of French windows with the reception rooms, and had been freshly and beautifully decorated with flowers and various embellishments of art for a source dansaute the preceding evening.

various embellishments of art for a source danscante the preceding evening.

I was punctual in my arrival to the hour
appointed, according to the time of the town,
and after passing the scattries at the gates of
the court, was making my way to the principal entrance on the ground floor, when a porter, in the livery of the household, directed
me to a balustrated flight of stone steps on
the side leading to a terrace share. A ground one side leading to a terrace above. A group of officers in a tent mean by positely repeated the direction, and mounting to the top I found myself in the temporary ball-room just mentioned. From this I was conducted by a person in attenuable to the second of the secon son in attendance through the cabinet into a drawing-room. On looking at a clock on the mantle I perceived that I was a quarter of an hour in advance of the time at the palace. The Emperor, it appeared, had but just less his cabinet for a tour in the grounds. In a few moments, however, I heard footsteps in the direction I had entered, and, turning from a painting that had arrested my attention, saw him approaching me with outstretched hand and a smile of pleasure, and so frank and so cordial, and, I may add, so flatteringly kind, were the reception and welcome given me that the prestige of the Emperor was at once forgotten in the presence of the friend and in the associations and sympathies of an intimacy enjoyed years ago.

He was followed by a suite of four or ave gentlemen, to whom he presented me as "a very old friend from America," and then immediately asked, "Would you have known me." The severe vicissitudes through which he had passed, for a portion of the period since I last saw him, have left little if any impress upon him physically. His complexion is more bronzed and his hair darker than in earlier life, and a military moustache and imperiale give a somewhat different contour to his f ce. The lines, teo, of strength, dignity, and decision, in his countenance, are more marked. When not speaking these perhaps now predominate over those expressive of the great amiability and kindness of his nature, once most conspicuous; but I was of the impaired constitution and doubtful health which have been intimated at times in the public journals. On the contrary, he seems to be physically firm and robust, and is more muscular in appearance and movement than might be expected in one whose mind was given to severe study during long impris-onment, and must since have been heavily taxed by the immense responsibilities which have rested on him singly in the exercise of supreme power. Had it been otherwise, however, and I found him ever so much changed in personal appearance and health, his smile, so familiar in my recollections, and the intonations of his voice, so gentle and so winning to his friends, would not have failed to identify

Senting me beside him, he at once recurred to the chief incidents of our personal association with a minuteness of recollection that surprised me, referring to and bringing to my mind some which had entirely escaped my own He was particular in his inquiries in regard to those in America whom we had minutely known: especially Washington Irving-his state of health, and the work on which he is at present engaged as an author. On the announcement of dinner, placing me on his right, he pleasantly said, "This is just as it used to be, when we dined together in New York."

The conversation at table was general, but was led by the Emperor on topics introduced by himself. These embraced the new President of the United States, Mr. Buchanan, and the promise of his Administration in regard to our foreign relations; the American press, its influence and responsibilities; the difficulties and necessities of European rule; the embarrassments in our own political condition, crising from the existence of slavery and the unavoidable antagonism in sentiment between he free and the slavel; dding States; the spirit of fillihusterism among certain classes of people; and Mormonism, with its abominaions, spreading in our bosom and defying governmental authority.

In connexion with the new administration, he took occasion to express his caraest wish that its inauguration would not lead to any change in the diplomatic representative from the United States from the French court; paying at the same time a tribute of high honor to Mr. Mason, both as an able and accomplished minister, and as a gentleman whose genial spirit, great amiability, and courteousness had made him most popular and accepta-ble here. On this subject he expressed deep ersonal interest.

On returning to the drawing-room, at the end of an hour, I was about to take leave, when his Majesty kindly interposed by saving he wished me to take a walk with him. I was very ready, as you may imagine, to interpret thewish, according to imperial etiquette, into a command, and thankfully availed myself of the privilege. We left the palace by the garden entrance, opening upon a road along the hillside which overlooks the town and little valley. Pursuing this for some distance, we descended the hill and, crossing the glen, entered upon a beautiful new graveled road on the opposite side, constructed by the Emperor, during the past year, as a walk for the benefit and pleasure of the visiters to the Baths and the public in general. It extends a couple of miles perhaps from the town to the woods with which the hills at that distance are covered.

It was the hour of the evening promenade, and at some points the broad walk was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, old and young, and with children and their nurses. I was pleased to witness the honor and good will manifested by all to the sovereign; and not less so to ob rve the great kindness with which their contant salutations were returned by him; paricularly in the special civilities he paid, every few steps, to one and another of the aged and infirm, seated by the way-side, in begging them not to rise as he approached; in a compliment to a mother on the beauty of the child; a touch of fundness to the child itself; and a word of recognition, here and there, to some young girl who had been at the ball at town, within a quadrangular court. It is so the palace the preceding night. This, howbuilt that, on one side, the second floor, on ever, was in the crowded parts of the promewhich the principal saloons are, is on a level made. We soon passed through these, and,